2 3 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA WILLIAM POLOWNIAK, Civil No. 11cv 582 JAH (BLM) 10 Plaintiff, 11 ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S UNOPPOSED 12 MOTION TO DISMISS UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE, [Doc. No. 5] 13 Defendant. 14 15 Plaintiff originally filed a complaint in the Small Claims Court of California, San 16 17 18 19

Diego, seeking monetary relief for damage to a packaged juicer machine, naming the United States Postal Service as defendant. See Doc. No. 1. Defendant removed the action to federal court on March 23, 2011. See id. On May 5, 2011, Defendant filed the pending motion to dismiss. Plaintiff did not file an opposition or otherwise respond to the motion. The matter was set for hearing on July 29, 2011, but was taken under submission without oral argument.

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Defendant's unopposed motion to dismiss seeks dismissal of the action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and argues the United States is immune from suits arising from the negligent handling of postal service mail. The Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") is the exclusive remedy for proceedings seeking damages against the United States. See 28 U.S.C. § 2679. The FTCA is a limited waiver of the federal government's sovereign immunity. See Cadwalder v. United States, 45 F.3d 297, 300 (9th Cir. 1995); Jerves v. <u>United States</u>, 966 F.2d 517, 518 (9th Cir. 1992). The United States retains sovereign

immunity for tort claims against it for "loss, miscarriage or negligent transmission" of the mails. See 28 U.S.C. § 2680(b); see also Anderson v. United States Postal Serv., 761 F.2d 527 (9th Cir. 1985). Accordingly, Plaintiff's complaint for damage to a package shipped through the United States mail, is barred.

## Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- 1. Defendant's unopposed motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**;
- 2. The action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice;

DATED: August 11, 2011

JOHN A. HOUSTON United States District Judge